

THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE NO. 216 AND 218 FARMER ST. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 30 TRINITY BUILDING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props. R. F. ROSEWATER, Editor.

BEER and spirits "downed" Mr. Gladstone. That's the combination that gets away with the best of men.

BOB KITTLE, of Fremont, wants to be chief of the geological department. He has already put the handle of "professor" to his name.

THE BEE'S sidewalk agitation has already been productive of good results. Several property owners have shown their good sense by at once putting down good walks where they have been needed for a long time, and others are preparing to follow suit.

FOR the sake of the good name of Omaha we are pleased to see that the United States corvette "Omaha" has been officially inspected and found to be satisfactory in every respect. She made nine and six-tenths knots an hour, the engines working on half power—a record unsurpassed in the United States navy.

THE success of the Omaha fair and exposition is now a guaranteed success. The required amount of stock, \$50,000, has all been taken. Now, then, let the enterprise be properly managed, and advertised, and there will be no good reason why the attendance should not be as large as any that has ever been attracted by the state fair in Omaha.

GLADSTONE told the British parliament that the government had to choose between a tax on alcoholic liquors and a tax on tea and sugar. The vote resulted by a small majority against an increased tax on beer and spirits. This was a defeat of the government, and now Gladstone and the cabinet must go. The resignation has been announced, and this is what the English call a crisis.

BOB INGLETT cannot always hire a hall. Four years ago he refused the Wilmington (Del.) opera house, and now the directors of the Philadelphia Academy of Music have denied him the privilege of "disseminating atheism or infidelity" within the walls of that sacred structure. The New York Tribune suggests to the colonel that he buy a circus tent and carry it around with him.

THE liquor problem continues to be a source of trouble and vexation in Ohio. When the democrats came into power they annulled the Scott law, which yielded an annual revenue of \$2,000,000, and refused to give the people any substitute whatever. The temperance element which boosted the democrats into power is greatly provoked, and will now strain every nerve in assisting the republicans to defeat the democrats.

THIRTY two years ago Gilbert W. Browne died in Brooklyn, leaving an estate, valued at \$1,500,000, to be divided between three heirs by two trustees. It has been in the courts ever since, and now all of the heirs, two of the lawyers and one of the trustees are dead, and the surviving trustee is ninety years of age. This is equal to the delay of the English chancery courts, as described by Dickens in the case of J. J. dyce vs. Jarndyce.

THE recent collisions of steamships and other vessels with ice-bergs in the Atlantic has caused inventors to turn their ingenuity towards inventing some apparatus to protect ships from such accidents and to prevent collisions during fogs. If the vessels that are accustomed to take the northerly route will for the time being pursue a more southerly course they will not only escape the ice-bergs but they will do away with the necessity of inventing any protective apparatus.

THE moss-backs having been pretty well provided for, the "kids" of the democracy are now beginning to receive recognition. Hugh J. Wallace, who has been appointed receiver of the land office at Salt Lake, is only twenty-two years of age, with a mustache that is scarcely visible to the naked eye. The office is worth five thousand dollars a year, and the twelve other candidates are now tearing their hair and gnashing their teeth. The appointment of Wallace is encouraging to the "kids" generally.

In the clearing house reports Omaha made a wonderful jump last week over the week previous. Her clearances for the week ended May 30th, amounted to \$1,885,528, and for the week ended June 6th, \$3,160,495, making an increase of \$1,274,967. She now stands fourteenth in the list of twenty-eight clearing house cities. She ranks ahead of Detroit, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Hartford, Columbus, New Haven, Memphis, Portland, Me., Springfield, Worcester, Peoria, Syracuse, Lowell, and also upon Kansas City, New Orleans, Louisville, Milwaukee and Providence. The increase in clearances indicates a greater activity in business, and the increase is noticeable in the reports of nearly all the clearing house cities.

NO MORE GRAND JURIES.

The grand jury now in session is probably the last regular grand jury that will ever serve in this county. According to the law passed by the last legislature, the regular grand jury has been abolished and the "information" system has been substituted. The law provides that the several courts shall possess and exercise the same power and jurisdiction to hear, try and determine misdemeanors and offenses, and to issue writs and process, and to proceed as in cases of like presentation upon indictment. It will be the duty hereafter of the district attorney to file informations and conduct criminal cases according to the new law. In the statement of offenses, the information must be as full and precise on matters of substance as is required in indictments in like cases. The information acts the same as an indictment. Any person who may be committed to jail to answer any indictment against him may be likewise committed to answer to any such information, and when committed it shall be the duty of the district attorney to inquire into all the facts and circumstances of each case, and if he shall be satisfied that an information ought not to be filed, he shall file with the clerk of the court his reasons therefor, together with all the evidence in the case. Thereupon the court is to examine such reasons and testimony, and if in the opinion of the court, an information ought to be filed, the district attorney is directed to do so, and to proceed with the case. This really leaves it to the judgment of the court whether or not an information ought to be filed. This method is apparently safe and economical, and as it has been tried and given satisfaction in other states it will probably do so in Nebraska. It will evidently save considerable expense, as it does away with the heavy cost of grand juries.

The new law while it does not absolutely abolish grand juries distinctly provides that they shall not be called unless ordered by the judge. It is not likely, therefore, that a grand jury will ever again be called unless under some extraordinary circumstances or great emergency. The legislature also passed a law abolishing the office of district attorney, and substituting therefor the office of county attorney. The present district attorneys, however, hold their offices and exercise their duties until the expiration of their present term, and until their successors, the county attorneys, are elected and qualified. At the general election of 1886 the first election of county attorneys will take place. Meanwhile the district attorneys will conduct criminal proceedings upon the "information" plan, in accordance with the new law.

The county attorneys shall be elected every two years. Their salaries are to be as follows: In counties of not more than 2,500 inhabitants, \$300; in counties having over 2,500 inhabitants and under 5,000, \$500; in counties of from 5,000 to 10,000 population, \$650; in counties of from 10,000 to 20,000, \$800; in counties of from 20,000 to 35,000, \$1,000; in counties of 35,000 and upwards, \$1,500. The salaries are made payable quarterly. In any county which shall have one or more unorganized counties, or any territory attached to it for judicial purposes, the compensation may be increased by the county board not to exceed \$200 additional. The duties of county attorneys with reference to criminal proceedings are the same as those of district attorneys, but in addition they are required to prosecute or defend all civil suits in which the county is interested. We believe that this system will prove more satisfactory than the district attorney plan. For instance, in this county we shall always have the county attorney in Omaha. At present the district attorney resides in another county, and is in Omaha only a portion of the time. This has proved a great inconvenience, and in many cases it has caused provoking delays. Civil business having been added to the duties of the county attorney, it will at once be seen that it is very important that such officer shall be a lawyer of ability. The position should therefore not be considered a training school for young and inexperienced attorneys as has too often been the case with the district attorney's office.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Trade in the leading markets has not improved during the past week, but it should be borne in mind that we are now approaching the dull season of summer. There is considerable complaint about close competition and small profits. Besides this cause of dullness the iron strike no doubt contributes to the stagnation of trade. There has been a very slight decline in the cotton markets. This is attributable to the light demand and the prospects of an abundant crop. The cotton goods trade shows no material improvement in any particular line. The manufacturers are fairly supplied with wool for the present, and being unable to obtain desirable assortments from present stocks are waiting for larger receipts of new wools. In some lines the woolen goods trade has been moderately active. The coming auction sales of 20,000 packages ofannels in New York have a tendency to restrict business and unsettle confidence in this branch of trade. The general outlook of clothing wools, however, is considered quite encouraging. Reports concerning the condition and prospects of the growing winter wheat have been generally unsatisfactory, and speculators have been discounting the effect of the probable decrease in the crop yield by more confident purchases in anticipation of higher prices. The Philadelphia Record, in its weekly review, says: From the lowest figures of the week, which

were reached under the pressure of deliveries on June contracts last Monday, the market has advanced 3 to 3 cents per bushel. With anything like a good export demand or a prosperous condition of general business, it is probable that the rise in prices would have been much greater, but foreign buyers have continued about as indifferent as ever, and the comparative absence of speculative feeling on the part of the general public has been a serious drawback to continued buoyancy in the market. Shipping demand has been available for export about 6 to 7 cents per bushel lower than winter wheat. The price of corn has advanced 1 to 1 1/2 cents per bushel, as a result mainly of a well-sustained demand for export. Receipts have fallen off within a few days past, and stocks on the sea-board are very small. There has been much less speculation in corn than in wheat, and the absence of manipulation accounts for the disproportionate rise in prices. Much uncertainty prevails as to the amount of corn yet remaining in the country, and the doubt on this subject as well as the prospect for an unusually large crop this year, tends to hold in check the tendency to speculative buying that would otherwise be likely to result from the steadiness of foreign demand.

AN UNSATISFACTORY CENSUS.

The census that is being taken in this city promises to be a complete fiasco. In the first place there are only twenty-four enumerators, while in 1880, when the national census was taken, there were about thirty employed. Furthermore, in 1880 thirty days were allowed by law to the enumerators, and the time was extended thirty days in order to give time to properly complete their work. The time allowed for this census is not more than thirty days. The city has more than doubled in population since 1880, and it stands to reason that more time and more enumerators are now needed. In the next place the enumerators are required to ask some of the most foolish and irrelevant questions imaginable. What earthly use is there, for instance, in asking about grand parents, their nationality, age, &c., and extending the genealogical record back to the days of Adam? What does anybody care about what a child died of, whether it was croup, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, small pox, diphtheria, or any other of the innumerable ills to which infant flesh is heir? What sense is there in asking a parent in what cemetery a child is buried? These are but a few of the many absurd questions with which the blanks are lumbered up, and which take up the time of the enumerators as well as of the people. To record all the answers will require about fifteen minutes' time for each person. This would only allow for the recording of not more than fifty names a day. At this rate the census would prove an endless job. But we do not hesitate to say that not ten per cent of the blanks will be answered in full. In many cases it is impossible for persons to answer these questions, even if they are willing to do so. Why, then, carry out this useless system, the statistics of which will be imperfect at the best and, therefore, utterly worthless? We don't want any census of disease and death, but we do want a complete enumeration of the people that are living and moving about the streets of Omaha to-day. We would like to know just how many people there are in Omaha, no more, no less, but it is evident that the present census, owing to the slipshod and cumbersome method in which it is being taken, will never accomplish any such result. The questions should be reduced to the lowest number possible. All we really care about is name, age, sex, and nationality. If these questions were all that were to be answered the census could be easily taken and made complete. There are at least 5,000 persons living in rooms in private houses and blocks who take their meals elsewhere, and we venture to say that but a small percentage of them will be recorded, owing to a lack of system in finding their whereabouts during the day when they are at work. Some plan should be devised by which all such persons can be properly enumerated. It is safe to say that not more than two-thirds of our population will be recorded under the present way of taking the census. There ought to be at least seventy-five enumerators, who should work under the direction of a competent chief, and the blanks should be simplified.

WESTERN NEWS.

DAKOTA. Huron has expended nearly \$70,000 in new buildings this year.

A large amount of cane seed is being planted in Sully county.

Five gray sandstone in great quantities has been found near Danville.

Dakota has two iron company railroads, fully armed and equipped.

Dakota captured the second prize cheese at the New Orleans exposition.

The McCook county commissioners are preparing to build a \$14,000 court house.

The authorities of St. Louis are negotiating for \$1,000,000 of bonds to build a new jail.

Grafton is having a \$150,000, a \$60,000 jail, a \$60,000 opera house, and a \$20,000 court house erected.

Mrs. Neishard, living near David's Lake, was burned to death by her clothes catching fire from a prairie fire.

Near Bridgewater Mrs. Andrew Wipf was killed by lightning, the bolt coming through the brick wall of her house.

L. H. Elliott, of Yankton, is the first storkstruck this season. He dropped with the severity of the influenza.

The post-office at Mandakah was struck by lightning last week. No material damage was done, but the postmaster took the hint and resigned.

The school for the advancement of Indians at Hampton, Va., will this year send out about 200 graduates, the youngest being only twelve months old.

Two thousand five hundred head of stock cattle have recently been shipped from the locality of Benedict in the Hills ranges, and as many more are to follow soon.

Chamberlain democrats held a mass meeting and balloted for a candidate for postmaster. Dr. S. W. Duncan received a majority, and will be allowed for the position.

The town of Frederick, in Brown county, expects to have a fifty-barrel flour mill in operation this season. The citizens are to contribute a bonus of \$1,000 to aid the enterprise.

The Stanton Press is publishing a serial sensation entitled "The Delinquent Tax Salary; How to replenish the Town Treasury." Its chief characteristics are recklessness in the use of language, and a lack of system in finding their whereabouts during the day when they are at work.

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This is a matter that should be immediately taken in hand by the city council and board of trade. Under the charter the city council has a right to lend its assistance in having a proper census taken. Such a census as is now being taken will prove a damage to the city, and it should be either dropped or else the manner of the work should be at once improved. If Superintendent Lane can remedy the defects in any way it is hoped that he will not lose any time in doing so.

THE RAILWAY REGULATORS.

The Nebraska railroad commission has been duly organized in accord with the designs of its originators, the railway bosses. With insolent defiance of the expressed voice of the people, who by an overwhelming majority had voted against the proposition to establish a railroad commission, the last legislature under the whip and lash of the railway managers enacted a sham railroad regulation law with a bogus commission to enforce it. The boldness and reckless disregard of all decency exhibited by the Nebraska railroad managers in bulldozing the legislature into this odious, worthless and expensive scheme has no parallel in the history of railway legislation in this country. In no other state of the union has the popular sentiment in favor of railway regulation been so intense, and nowhere have the issues between the people and the railways been so clearly defined. The proposition to create the railroad commission was warmly supported by the leading railroad or-

gans, and defeated by such a decisive majority that nobody would have dared to predict that this scheme would be foisted upon the people within ninety days after the election in spite of their rejection of the amendment.

And now the crowning infamy of this dastardly outrage has been consummated in the choice of the men who are to pose before the people as railway regulators. As if to add insult to injury, the head and front of the commission, Charles H. Gere, is notoriously one of the most pliant tools and political capers of the confederated railroad monopolies. For many years this man Gere has been foremost in promoting and defending every iniquity that could be devised and fostered by his masters, the corporation bosses. It has been his province to ridicule and belittle every attempt to redress their grievances from excessive exactions, and for the subsidies that have been dealt out to him and his partners and associates he has lent himself to every disreputable scheme and device by which conventions and legislatures have been packed and corrupted. His reward is substantial. The railroads through their dummies and jumping jacks in the state house have placed Mr. Gere on the state pay-roll at \$2,000 a year, and thus relieved themselves to that extent of a pensioner who up to the present time has been dependent upon them for support. It is a beautiful commentary upon the character of our state officers when they select as the head of a railroad commission a man, who three years ago pocketed the anti-monopoly resolutions introduced in the republican state convention. Fortunately no body will be surprised or disappointed. The railway commission was conceived in iniquity and begotten in corruption and fraud by a gang of highwaymen whose sole interest it is to concoct schemes to defer the redress from oppressive wrongs which the people demand at the hands of its legislators. It now goes into operation through a set of political hacks, whose only aim and object is to draw their salaries and make all railway legislation a mockery and a sham.

COLO라도. The municipal expenses of Denver during May were \$38,134.

Eastern parties have subscribed \$1,000 to a Baptist church in Salida.

Reports of new and rich strikes in Junction Creek district are of frequent occurrence.

A "manufacturers' exchange" has been added to the Denver chamber of commerce.

It is predicted that San Juan county's production of the precious metals will reach \$4,000,000 for the year 1885.

Harrison, the "boy preacher," has tackled Satan in his fortified haunts in Denver. The struggle is for "points" at \$2 a week.

Denver is making a strong effort to have the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in America meet in that city next year.

The Catholic diocese of Colorado will soon be divided and a new bishop placed in charge of the new diocese, with his residence at Pueblo.

The Denver & Rio Grande railway, having flooded its employees of \$30,000 on the fifty-cent-a-month plan, will invest that sum in a hospital building in Salida.

Monsieur Capel was the lion of Denver during the week ending last week. On his return next month he will deliver a series of eight lectures in that city.

Miss Iona Ives Owen, a beautiful daughter of Mrs. Laura Holten, of Boone Vista, will marry next week a young man of real estate in the heart of Philadelphia.

The strike of the employees of the Denver & Rio Grande is practically ended. The company having secured sufficient non-union men to take the place of the strikers. The road, however, is strongly guarded against dynamite.

The opening of the season is putting new life into the camps all over the state. The men who were laid off last year are returning and going to work with renewed energy and hope, and from every part of the country comes promise of a lively and profitable season.

The average of crops in Chaffee county for this year will exceed that of last year about 30 per cent; the rains during April and May keeping the ground moist and allowing the wheat to continue growing until the late part of May. Crops of a kind never looked better, and with continued favorable weather promises an abundant harvest.

Chase's Inauguration as Chief Justice Boston Budget.

Salmon Portland Chase took his seat on the bench of the supreme court as chief justice on the 15th of December, 1864. There was a select but distinguished group of lawyers within the bar, Thomas Ewing and Reverdy Johnson conspicuous among them, and on the seats reserved for spectators were Mr. Chase's daughter, his son-in-law, Senator Sprague, Senator Sumner, Representative Hoar, and other notable men.

Chase's inauguration as chief justice of the United States, and the venerable men entered, wearing their flowing black robes, headed by the new chief justice, whose manner was almost imperial as he was seated to the central chair by the senior justice, Judge Wayne.

The other justices ranged themselves on either side, in order of seniority, and the formal proclamation was made: "Oyez! Court!" The members of the bar, who had risen, bowed respectfully and the court returned the salutation. Judge Wayne then handed to the new chief justice the prescribed oath of office, which he read impressively, and, as he concluded, he added, raising his right hand: "So help me God!" The clerk then read the principal words of the oath, signed "Abraham Lincoln," and the business proceeded. There was a hum of congratulation among the spectators, who soon left, as did the lawyers who were not retained in the cases to be heard that day.

Sherman to the West Pointers. The managers of the hop, to be given June 11 by the graduating class at West Point, have received from Gen. Sherman the following reply to an invitation to be present:

My dear youngsters and associates: I have your beautiful card of invitation for your graduating hop. It will come off, and then your trouble begins. But I must not and will not cast a shadow before you. I cannot come to West Point this year, because I have something to do about the time of your escape from the threshold of the military academy, but I trust you and all of you will realize the value of the bright dreams which now agitate your brains. No man, however wise, can look far into the future, but the man who is best equipped with knowledge and readiness will win the prize in the near future. Enjoy life when you can, but be ever ready for work when called upon.

I thank you for remembering me on this festive occasion, and I hope that each and all of you will remember with respect and affection those who have gone before you in the same career. Sincerely your friend, W. T. SHERMAN.

The Estimated Wheat Shortage. COLUMBIA, O., June 9.—The Ohio state board of agriculture from official and private sources from the principal wheat states estimates the probable shortage at 189,000,000 bushels as compared with five years' average. Of this shortage 118,000,000 was found in the great wheat states—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and California—which in five years' average yield 208,000,000 bushels. As compared with last year the shortage is over 20,000,000 bushels.

WYOMING. The Pioneer canal on the Laramie plains has at last been completed.

Laramie will invest \$500 in independent pyrotechnics, and twice that amount in stock-bitters.

Will Vischer, the sixty-minute legislator, is fishing out sugar coated rib ticklers in the Cheyenne Lottery.

Charles Pick, a locomotive engineer on the Denver Pacific, was drowned in Lake Minnetonka, near Chybeone.

The Wind River Mountaineer is the latest addition to territorial journalism. The locality is the prairie country.

Six horses were stolen recently from Hines & Schneider, near Laramie. A reward of \$200 is offered for the hide of the thieves.

Tramps and fire bugs are too numerous for comfort along the railroads. A gang of the latter looted the stores and a \$7,000 barn near Cheyenne last week.

Laramie City is thinking about organizing a yacht club. Cooper Lake thirty miles distant, is to be the placid sheet of water on which the white-winged craft will sail. Distance ten enchainment to the pond.

The lands of the Union Pacific Railway company in western Wyoming and Utah, not heretofore offered, are now on the market. The sale will be made in the most contracted tract, on long time at low rates of interest, at fair average prices per acre. Present occupants and lessees will be offered first opportunity to purchase under above conditions.

"We deprecate lawlessness," says the Laramie Boomerang, "but cannot come to this country and call our wives, mothers and daughters prostitutes and pot-wretches." An insurance agent named Tait had thus slandered the fair names of the town, and several muscular natives determined to give him a lesson in moral rectitude and common sense. Accordingly Tait was run down by a hand-drawn, placid astride a three-cornered cart, carried through the principal streets of the town, then to the depot, and put on board a Pullman palace car with orders never to return to the city.

A cowboy rounding up cattle near Sage creek station, on the McKinney stage road, near Fort Collins, Colorado, one day saw a human foot in a dark spot of water where the sun was shining. He pulled it to the surface with a pole, and then, with his stick, drew it to the shore. It was the body of a murdered man, supposed to be about 26 years old, with a bullet hole in the back of the head. A sack filled with sand weighted the body down. The man's neck was severed, and it was evident that he was shot at close quarters while he was picking a satchel. The remains are supposed, by the clothing, to be those of a soldier. Two men were seen with him on the Sunday before, and afterward the two were seen alone, going northward.

NEW YORK'S CANDIDATES. Who are the Prominent Men Are Who Are Being Figured For the Democratic and Republican Nominations to the Governorship.

The political fight for the control of New York state next autumn is certain to be excitingly bitter. Her importance to the federal republic is so great that the political complexion have been the reason enough for earnest struggles in the past; but to-day both republicans and democrats feel that the prestige of the new administration largely depends upon the result of the coming election for governor. Every aid that either party can bring into the field, whether it be moral, material or financial, will be contended for and already the leading politicians are concerning themselves with watching and shaping events; even such a superficial trial to the underlings. The democrats are somewhat hampered by the fact that the administration has not allowed the elect to know in what direction it will throw its preference. The republicans are hoping to catch or put Cleveland in some attitude as the previous administration assumed when it interested itself with a candidate of its own in the shape of Judge F. B. Ogden, when the people rolled up a vote of 200,000 in protest against federal interference; but it is not likely that with such politicians as Secretaries Manning and Whitney the president will fall to profit by that example. Whichever way the president's favor goes, it will be manifested as shrewdly and privately as possible.

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The Catholic diocese of Colorado will soon be divided and a new bishop placed in charge of the new diocese, with his residence at Pueblo.

The Denver & Rio Grande railway, having flooded its employees of \$30,000 on the fifty-cent-a-month plan, will invest that sum in a hospital building in Salida.

Monsieur Capel was the lion of Denver during the week ending last week. On his return next month he will deliver a series of eight lectures in that city.

Miss Iona Ives Owen, a beautiful daughter of Mrs. Laura Holten, of Boone Vista, will marry next week a young man of real estate in the heart of Philadelphia.

The strike of the employees of the Denver & Rio Grande is practically ended. The company having secured sufficient non-union men to take the place of the strikers. The road, however, is strongly guarded against dynamite.

The opening of the season is putting new life into the camps all over the state. The men who were laid off last year are returning and going to work with renewed energy and hope, and from every part of the country comes promise of a lively and profitable season.

The average of crops in Chaffee county for this year will exceed that of last year about 30 per cent; the rains during April and May keeping the ground moist and allowing the wheat to continue growing until the late part of May. Crops of a kind never looked better, and with continued favorable weather promises an abundant harvest.

Chase's Inauguration as Chief Justice Boston Budget.

Salmon Portland Chase took his seat on the bench of the supreme court as chief justice on the 15th of December, 1864. There was a select but distinguished group of lawyers within the bar, Thomas Ewing and Reverdy Johnson conspicuous among them, and on the seats reserved for spectators were Mr. Chase's daughter, his son-in-law, Senator Sprague, Senator Sumner, Representative Hoar, and other notable men.

Chase's inauguration as chief justice of the United States, and the venerable men entered, wearing their flowing black robes, headed by the new chief justice, whose manner was almost imperial as he was seated to the central chair by the senior justice, Judge Wayne.

The other justices ranged themselves on either side, in order of seniority, and the formal proclamation was made: "Oyez! Court!" The members of the bar, who had risen, bowed respectfully and the court returned the salutation. Judge Wayne then handed to the new chief justice the prescribed oath of office, which he read impressively, and, as he concluded, he added, raising his right hand: "So help me God!" The clerk then read the principal words of the oath, signed "Abraham Lincoln," and the business proceeded. There was a hum of congratulation among the spectators, who soon left, as did the lawyers who were not retained in the cases to be heard that day.

Sherman to the West Pointers. The managers of the hop, to be given June 11 by the graduating class at West Point, have received from Gen. Sherman the following reply to an invitation to be present:

My dear youngsters and associates: I have your beautiful card of invitation for your graduating hop. It will come off, and